HE GREENVILLE JOURNAL.

"EXCELSIOR."

VOL.77—Established 1832.

GREENVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1908

No. 11

Better Than His Party.

BY LEO. Some have asserted that Judge Taft is better than his party, intending thereby not to compliment the candidate but to disparage the party. If Judge Taft is better than his party it is a good reason for electing him president. A man better than his party-a man noted for wisdom, ability and character—is likely to lead the party onward and upward. A great leader may influence his fellowmen to take right views and actions in national affairs. We would not want to elect a man worse than

his party. Col. Bryan seems to think that Judge Taft is worse than his party. He calls him "ignorant" in politics, and too timid for the presidency; and if the Democratic candidate has rightly estimated his competitor, those Democrats who esteem Taft better than his party are of poor judgment.

Some one remarked that Judge Taft is running on his record, but that Col. Bryan is running from his record. If that be true the two candidates show good sense, for Taft's record is a good one to run on, and Bryan's record is a good one to run from.

The two records are very different. Taft's record is made up of splendid accomplishments as a servant of the country. It is something to be proud of. His party admires his efficient ser- it can't be beat. I have tried it vice at home and abroad, and because of it wants to make him icine." Mr. Harden is right; our chief magistrate. Bryan's record is made up almost wholly of talk. He has never done anything for his country anywhere. He is a mighty talker, but, Oh, my! what if all his wild talk had succeeded in persuading the nation to accept his theories! Fortunately for him, for us all, he was not hearkened unto.

Running from one's record is a most difficult task. What we have done or said sticks to us; if we ourselves forget the memory of others is better. This is emphatically true in politics. Let a man run for office and his whole past-life comes in review. Woe unto him if his record has been bad. A candidate of no record at all is more available than a man of brilliant but bad record. If Bryan had said less in 1896 and 1900 it would be easier sailing for him now. His countrymen well remember his prophecies of 1896, none of which came

Even now he talks too much for his own good. The other day he made a speech in New York, taking for his subject, "The tendencies of the Republican party," and he mentioned as his climax, "The tendency to name one's heirs to the presidency." This was a hit at Roosevelt for showing his preference for Judge Taft. This is the only instance of a Republican president expressing a choice as to his successor in office. How, then, can there be a "tendency" in that way? Did Bryan never read of the retiring Democratic president showing a preference? Was not Madison the "heir" of Jefferson? And Monroe the "heir" of Madison? Did he ever hear of Andrew Jackson adopting Van Buren? Has he forgotten how the old warrior at the Hermitage urged his countrymen to elect Van Buren again in 1840? "Republican tendency?" Why, it is an ancient Dem-

ocratic custom. The Hon. Olney of New England made himself impressive the other day. Writing of the two leading candidates, Taft and doing me so much good that I dinner, which the hostess so well Bryan, he gave each a little eu- feel confident its continued use logy, but said that each one would for a reasonable length of time be what the party wished him to be. Judge Taft he spoke of as an excellent gentleman, well equipped for the highest office; but, if elected, would be under control of his party. Sure enough. It must be so to some extent always. There never was an au-tocratic president, unless it was on. her our clubbing list.

Andrew Jackson, the Democratic idol. A president must keep in touch with his party or become doless. Remember how Andrew Johnson fared. But a wise president can do a good deal to guide

Is Col. Bryan better than his tion. party? We never heard him accused on that score. We have heard Democrats berate him. We know that in 1896 and 1900 visiting among relatives and many Democrats helped to de- friends. feat him. They must have regarded him as worse than his ing revival services at Oakland party, so much so that they re- church, north from here about pudiated him.

William Hearst thinks Bryan no better than the Democratic Rev. M. May will be installed as bad. One thing is plain, and that is, the Democratic party and first conference year as pastor of its candidate are much alike in our M. E. church. He starts for one thing, changeableness. There conference tomorrow at Van is no telling where to find either | Wert. six months ahead. Col. Bryan has a new paramount issue for every campaign. When a man professes to believe so much most likely he believes nothing very seriously. He puts on his political creed to play his part like an actor; and then doffs it for some other part.

It Can't Be Beat.

The best of all teachers is experience. C. M. Harden, of Silver City, North Carolina, says: 'I find Electric Bitters does all that's claimed for it. For Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles and find it a most excellent medit's the best of all medicines also for weakness, lame back, and all run down conditions. Best too for chills and malaria. Sold under guarantee at Wm. Kipp's Sons' drug store. 50c.

Otterbein.

Still warm and dry through is about all cut and so is most of the corn.

Curtis Grubbs and wife spent Saturday and Sunday at Piqua,

The sick remain about the

Misses Lottie Hawkey and Nellie Vietor spent Sunday with the Misses Esta and Pearl Broad-

A fine piano was placed in the home of Wm. Eley Saturday.

John Slifer and mother took dinner with E. J. Slifer and wife Sunday.

Charles McLear entertained Irwin Horine and family and Perry Nisonger and family Sunday. Fletcher Jeans and wife were the guests of Wesley Hemp's

Wm. Collins' entertained, the past few days, Margaret Four-

man of Arcanum. Ora Trace, who has been in Dakota the past summer, returned home last week.

Wm. Vietor and Jake Geeting are spending a few weeks in

Michigan. Rev. Bowers took dinner with John Geeting's Sunday.

James Gabberts were the guests of Charles Hoff's Sunday. Wesley Hemp and wife spent Friday with Arthur Stutz and family, near Ithaca.

The Remedy That Does.

the remedy that does the healing others promise but fail to perform," says Mrs. E. R. Pierson, of Auburn Centre, Pa. "It is curing me of throat and lung trouble of long standing, that other treatments relieved only temporarily. New Discovery is provided for with a sumptuous will restore me to perfect health." This renouned cough and cold remedy and throat and lung healer is sold at Wm. Kipp's Sons' drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Gettysburg. The prophesied rain failed to

materialize last week, and the drouth is becoming serious. Everything is drying up, and to say the dust is lying about in great piles hardly describes the situa

Henry Myers and wife, formerly of this vicinity, now of Boone county, Neb., are here

The Dunker Brethren are holdthree miles.

On the first of next month

party, and that both are very pastor of our Presbyterian church Rev. C. Fulkerson closed his

Petitions are in circulation for signatures to have an election under the Rose county local option law. This seems to test the courage of some of our people. There are those who fear to show their colors for fear it might work disastrously upon their business or friendship. Doubtless those fellows think it all right for the other fellow to take the brunt in such cases, and suffer the odium of the saloon supporters. If odium must be incurred the question may be asked is one person better than another? Should certain persons, to the exemption of others, escape such odium, if odium it be? Would it not be well that common cause be made of this business, and all sign and make the call for election as unanimous as possible, and overawe the opposition?

Should those who refuse to give the special champion and spokesman, regard the question. "Is Should those who refuse to sign for fear, not fear the dry element just as much as the wet?

Abraham Lincoin their especial champion and spokesman, regard the question. "Is this profitation when applied to any given course of conduct. Indeed, in the long run our people are sure to find that in all dealings. It seems to me that those fearful persons ought to fear the one party as much as the other, unthis section of country. Tobacco less they concede that the one is more brutal and to be feared more than the other. Let there be no hesitancy about doing right. Let right prevail, though the heavens fall. Fear not, the more righteousness is done the less

> heaven will fall. For some time past some of our citizens have been receiving documents and leaflets presumably from the Personal Liberty League of this county without signature to identify their source, from which it may be suspected that those fellows are as cowardly as are some of our dry fellows who refuse to sign petitions for an election. It seems this is a frail-ty of human nature, but the lat-ter class are not so much to ter class are not so much to blame, for they are arraying themselves in support of a bad cause and for that reason ought to take to cover so as not to be known. Crime makes cowards

of people. Mrs. J. M. Moul became impressed that her hubby was not aware that time was making inroads upon his person, so yesterday she called to her assistance D. Moul, wife and daughter Lizzie, J. T. Moore and wife, Z. A. Clark, wife and children, George Myers, wife and daughter, Bert Myers, wife and daughter, and Mrs. M. J. Coburn to convey to him the very important fact that he had arrived at "Dr. King's New Discovery is the great age of thirty years, and was becoming somewhat venerable in appearance. I think the fact was duly impressed after Mr. Moul had somewhat

recovered from the surprise. But as such ventures are incomplete without refreshments, I am informed that these were duly knows how to prepare and serve. That this was partaken of with a relish goes without saying. Of course, Mr. Moul enjoyed the wishes of his guests that many multiples of thirty years may be added to him before he lays his

armor down. Sept. 21.

See Clubbing List.

MR. ROOSEVELT LAUDS TAFT.

True Friend of Reform and Foe of Abuses.

NAMES HIM POLITICAL HEIR

Republican Candidate Stands For Same Policies as Present Administration-Can Be Trusted to Do Justice to Both Capital and Labor-A Champion of the Right and True Repre sentative of All the People.

In the following letter of President Roosevelt to Mr. Conrad Kohrs of Montana he tells why voters should support William H. Taft at the polls. Mr. Conrad Kohrs of Helena, Mont., is an old time Montana cattleman and one of the most prominent citizens of Montana. He and the president came into close relationship more than twenty years ago, when they were both members of the Montana Stock Growers' association, the president being at that time the representative of the little Missourl stock growers in the association. The intimacy has been kept up ever since. Mr. Kohrs is one of the ploneer citizens of the northern Rocky mountain region and one of the men who has taken a leading part in its great development.

Mr. Kohrs' letter was called forth by Mr. Bryan's statement that he (Mr. Bryan) was the president's heir and

natural successor: Sagamore Hill Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1968.

My Dear Mr. Kohrs-I have received your letter about the candidacy of Mr. Taft, the man who I feel is in an especial sense the representative of all that in which I most believe in political life. Every good citizen should desire to se both prosperity and justice, prosperity and fair and rightcous dealing as between

alike in the business and political world what is really profitable is that which is morally right. The last few years have seen a great awakening of the public con science and the growth of a stern deter mination to do away with corruption an unfair dealing, political, eco It is urgently necessary that this great reform movement should go on. But no reform movement is healthy if it goes on by spasms, if it is marked by periods of frenzied advance, followed, as such periods of frenzied advance must always be followed, by equally violent periods of reaction. The revolutionary and the reactionary really play into one another hands to the extent that each by his excesses necessarily tends to arouse such disgust, such a feeling of revolt, in the minds of quiet people as temporarily to

restore the other to power.

To permit the direction of our public af

restore the

fairs to fall alternately into the hands of revolutionaries and reactionaries, of the extreme radicals of unrest and of the bigoted conservatives who recognize wrongs to remedy, would merely ment that the nation had embarked on a fever ish course of violent oscillation which would be fraught with great temporary trouble and would produce no adequate good in the end. The true friend of re-form, the true foe of abuses, is the man who steadily perseveres in righting wrongs, in warring against abuses, but whose character and training are such permits himself to be led into foolish excesses which would damage the very caus he champions. In Mr. Taft we have man who combines all of these qualities to a degree which no other man in our public life since the civil war has surpassed. To a flaming hatred of injustic to a scorn of all that is base and mean, to a hearty sympathy with the oppressed he unites entire disinterestedness, courage both moral and physical of the very high est type and a kindly generosity of natur which makes him feel that all of his fellow countrymen are in very truth his friends and brothers, that their interests are his and that all his great qualities are to be spent with lavish freedom in the The honest man of means, the honest and law abiding business man, car feel safe in his hands because of the very fact that the dishonest man of great wealth, the man who swindles or robs his fellows, would not so much as dare to de-fend his evil doing in Mr. Taft's presence. The honest wageworker, the honest la-boring man, the honest farmer, the honest mechanic or small trader or man of small means can feel that in a peculiar sense Mr. Taft will be his representative be-cause of the very fact that he has the same scorn for the demagogue that he has for the corruptionist and that he would front threats of personal violence from a ob with the unquailing and lofty indifference with which he would front the bitter anger of the wealthiest and most powerful corporations. Broad though his sympathies are, there is in him not the lightest tinge of weakness. No consideration of personal interest, any more tha ation of personal interest, any more than of fear for his personal safety, could make him swerve a hair's breadth from the course which he regards as right and in the interest of the whole people.

I have naturally a peculiar interest in the success of Mr. Taft and in seeing him backed by a majority in both houses of congress which will heartily support his

backed by a majority in both houses of congress which will heartily support his policies. For the last ten years, while I have been governor of New York and president. I have been thrown into the closest intimacy with him, and he and I have on every essential point stood sytiest agreement, shoulder to shoulder. We have the same views as to what is de-manded by the national interest and honor, both withh our own borders and as regards the relations of this nation with other nations. There is no fight for de-cency and fair dealing which I have waged in which I have not had his hearttest and most effective sympathy and sup-port, and the policies for which I stand

are his policies as much as mine.

It is not possible in the space of this letter to discuss all the many and infinitely world opening. nitely varied questions of moment with which Mr. Taft as president would have to deal. Let him be judged by what he has himself done and by what the admin-



istration in which he has played so conspicuous a part has done. But to illustrate just what his attitude is let me touch on two matters now prominent in the public mind.

Mr. Taft can be trusted to exact justice from the rallroads for the very reason that he can be trusted to do justice to the railroads. The railroads are the chief in struments of interstate commerce in the country, and they can neither be held to a proper accountability on the one hand nor given proper protection on the other save by the affirmative action of the federal government. The law as laid down by the federal courts clearly shows that the states have not and cannot devise laws adequate to meet the problems caus-ed by the great growth of the railroads doing an interstate commerce business, for more than four-fifths of the business. of the rallroads is interstate, and under the constitution of the United States only the federal government can exercise con trol thereover. It is absolutely necessary that this control should be affirmative and thoroughgoing.

All interstate business carried on by the

reat corporations should in the interest the whole people be far more closely supervised than at present by the national supervised than at present by the national government, but this is especially true of the railroads, which cannot exist at all save by the exercise of powers granted them on behalf of the people and which, therefore, should be held to a peculiar ac-countability to the people. It is in the in-terest of the people that they should not terest of the people that they should not be permitted to do injustice, and it is no less to the interest of the people that they should not suffer injustice. Their prime purpose is to carry the commodities of the armers and the business men. They coul not be built save for the money contributed to them by their shareholders. They ald not be run at all save for the money paid out in wages to the railroad employ es, and, finally, they could not be run judiciously or profitably to any one were it not for the employment by them of some masterful guiding intelligence, whether of one man or of a group of men. There are therefore several sets of interests to be considered. Each must receive proper con-sideration, and when any one of them selfishly demands exclusive consideration the demand must be refused. Along cer-tain lines all of these groups have the same interests. It is to the interest of shipper, farmer, wageworker, business man, honest shareholder and honest manager alike that there should be economy, ionesty, intelligence and fair treatment of all. To put an effective stop to stock watering would be a benefit to everybody except the swindlers who profit by stock watering. It would benefit the honest shareholder because honest investments would not be brought into competition with mere paper. It would benefit the wageworker because when the money earned does not have to go to paying interest on watered capital more of it is left out of which to pay wages. It would benefit the shipper because, when only honest stockholders have to be paid interest, rates need not be improperly raised. It would benefit the public because there would be ample money with which to give efficient service. Similarly the prevention of favoritism as among shippers does no damage to any one who is honest and con-

fers great good upon the smaller business man and the farmer, whom it relieves of Again, such supervision of accounts and nanagement as will prevent crookedness and oppression works good, directly or indirectly, to all honest people. everything that can be done along all these lines should be done, and no man's legitimate interest would thereby be hurt. But after this point has been reached great care must be exercised not to work injustice to one class in the effort to show favor to another class, and each show favor to another class, and each class naturally tends to remember only its own needs. The stockholders must receive an ample return on their invest ments or the railroads cannot be buil and successfully maintained, and the rates to shippers and the wages to em-ployees, from the highest to the lowest, must all be conditioned upon this fact. On the other hand, in a public service corporation we have no right to allow such excessive profits as will necessitate rates being unduly high and wages unduly low. Again, while in all proper ways rates must be kept low, we must always remember that we have no right and no justification to reduce them when the re-sult is the reduction of the wages of the great army of railroad men. A fair working arrangement must be devised accordng to the needs of the several cases, that profits, wages and rates shall each be reasonable with reference to the other wo, and in wages I include the properly large amounts which should always be paid to those whose masterful ability is required for the successful direction of treat enterprises. Combinations which such an equitable arrangement should themselves be favored and not forbidden by law, although they should be strictly supervised by the government through the interstate commerce commission, which should have the power passing summarily upon not only the question of the reduction, but the raiging

This railroad problem is itself one the phases of one of the greatest and most intricate problems of our civiliza-tion. For its proper solution we need not merely honesty and courage, but judgnent, good sense and entire fair minded Demagogy in such a matter is a sertain to work evil as corruption itself. The man who promises to raise the of railroad employees to the highest point and at the same time to reduce rates to the lowest point is promising what nei-ther he por any one else can perform, and if the effort to perform it were attempted disaster would result to both shipper and wageworker and ruin to the usiness interests of the country. man to trust in such a matter as this is

swayed from the sath of duty by any argument, by any consideration, who will wage reientless war on the successfuwrongdoer among railroad men as among all other men, who will do all that can be done to secure legitimately low rates to shippers and absolute evenness among the rates thus secured, but who will neither promise nor attempt to secure rates so low that the wage earner would lose his earnings and the shareholder, whose money built the road, his profits. He will not favor a rufnous experiment like government ownership of rallways. He will stand against any kind of confiscation of honestly acquired property, but he will work effectively for the most efficient type of government supervision and control of railways, so as to secure just and fair treatment of the people as

What is here said as to his attitude on the railway question applies to the whole question of the trusts. He will promise nothing on this subject unless he firmly believes he can make his promise good He will go into no chimerical movement to destroy all great business combinations, for this can only be done by destroying all modern business, but he will in prac-tical fashion do everything possible to se-cure such efficient control on behalf of the people as a whole over these great combinations as will deprive them of the power to work evil. Mr. Taft's decision in the Addystone pipe line case while on the bench is proof by deeds, not by words. of the farsighted wisdom with which he serves the interfale of the whole people even when those or the most powerful corporations are hostile thereto.

If there is one body of men more than

whose support I feel I have a bobalf of Secretary Taft it is the body of wageworkers of . A stancher friend, a fairer representative, they cannot the country. and truer find within the borders of the States. He will do everything in his power for them except to do that which He will do wrong for no man and therefore can be trusted by all men. During the ten years of my intimate ac quaintance with him, since I have myself as governor and president been obliged to practically with labor problems, he has been one of the men upon whose judgment and aid I could always rely in doing everything possible for the cause of the wageworker, of the man who works with his hands or with both hands and

Mr. Taft has been attacked because of the injunctions he delivered while on the bench. I am content to rest his case on these very injunctions. I maintain that grateful to him and should feel it safe to intrust their dearest interests to him. Most assuredly he never has yielded and never will yield to threat or pressure of any sort, as little if it comes from labor as if it comes from capital. He will no more tolerate the violence of a mob than the corruption and oppression and arrogance of a corporation or of a wealthy man. He will not consent to limit the power of the courts to put a stop to wrongdoing wher-ever found. This very fact should make the labor people feel a peculiar confidence in him. He has incurred the bitter hostil of foolish and bigoted reactionaries b his frank criticism of the abuse of the power of injunction in labor disputes, ar he is pledged to do all he can to put a stop to the abuses in the exercise of the power of injunction. He will never prom ise anything that he will not do all in his power to perform. He can always be rusted to do a little better than his word, and the fact that before election he will not promise the impossible is in itself a

essible will be done His record as a judge makes the whole country his debtor. His actions and de-sisions are part of the great traditions of he bench. They guaranteed and set forth a striking fashion the rights of the general public as against the selfish interests of any class, whether of capitalists or of aborers. They set forth and stand by the ights of the wageworkers to organize and a strike as unequivocally as orth and stand by the doctrine that no conduct will be tolerated that would spell destruction to the nation as a whole. As for the attack upon his injunctions in lapor disputes made while he was on the sench. I ask that the injunctions be carefully examined. I ask that every respon-sible and fair minded labor leader, every responsible and fair minded member of a labor organization, read these injunctions for himself. If he will do so, instead of condemning them he will heartily approve of them and will recognize this further stonishing fact that the principles laid down by Judge Taft in these very injunctions, which laboring people are asked to condemn, are themselves the very princi-ples which are now embodied in the laws or practices of every responsible labor or No responsible organization ganization. would now hesitate to condemn abuses against which Judge Taft's injunctions were aimed. The principles which he therein so wisely and fearlessly laid down serve as a charter of liberty for all of us, for wageworkers, for employers, for the general public, for they rest on the principles of fair dealing for all, of even handed justice for all. They mark the judge who rendered them as standing for the rights of the whole people. As far as daylight is from darkness so far is such a judge from the time server, the truckles to the mob or the cringing tool of great corrupt and corrupting corporations Judge Taft on the bench—as since, in the Philippines, in Panama, in Cuba, in the war department-showed himself to be a wise, a fearless and an upright servant c the whole people, whose services to the whole people were beyond all price. Moreever, let all good citizens remember that he rendered these services not when it was easy to do so, but when lawless violence was threatened, when malice, do-mestic and civic disturbance threatened the whole fabric of our government and of civilisation. His actions showed not

but of physical courage as well, for his life was freely and violently threatened. minded men, wageworkers and capitalists slike, consider yet another fact. In one of his decisions upon the bench Judge Taft upheld in the strongest fashion and for the first time gave full vitality to the principle of the employers' liability for injuries done workmen. This was before any national law on the subject was enacted. Judge Taft's sense of right, his indignation against oppression in any form, against any attitude that is not fair and just, drove him to take a position which was violently condemned by shortsighted capitalists and employers of labor, which was so far in advance of the time that it

was not generally upheld by the state courts, but which we are now embodying in the law of the land. Judge Taft was a leader, a ploneer, while on the bench in the effort to get justice for the wageworker in jealous championship of his rights, and all upright and farsighted la-boring men should hold it to his credit that at the same time he fearlessly stood against the abuses of labor, just as he fearlessly stood against the abuses of apital. If elected, he has shown by his leeds that he will be president of no deeds that he will be president of no class, but of the people as a whole. He can be trusted to stand stoutly against the two real enemies of our democracy against the man who to please one class would undermine the whole foundation of orderly liberty and against the man who in the interest of shother class would se-cure business prosperity by sacrificing every right of the working people.

I have striven as president to champion in every proper way the interests of the wageworker, for I regard the wage worker, excepting only the farmer, the tiller of the soil, as the man whose well being is most essential to the healthy growth of this great nation. no consideration advise the wageworker to do what I thought was against his in-terest. I ask his support for Mr. Taft exactly as I ask such support from every farsighted and right thinking American citizen, because I believe with all my heart that nowhere within the borders of our great country can there be found another man who will as vigilantly and efficiently as Mr. Taft support the rights of the workingman as he will the rights of every man who in good faith strives to do his duty as an American citizen. He will protect the just rights of both rich and poor, and he will war relentlessly against lawlessness and injustice whether exercised on behalf of property

or of labor. On the bench Judge Taft showed the two qualities which make a great judgewisdom and moral courage. They are also the two qualities which make great president. Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Conrad Kohrs, Helena, Mont.

WHY TAFT WILL WIN.

Interests Working For Re-Business publican Success

The president of the Claffin company n an annual statement of that com cany to stockholders sums up the busiess situation with much accuracy and fairness. He said that after six mouths of severe depression in the dry goods industry a recovery occurred in June and since then has been well maintained, but no great improvement guaranty that after election all that is can be expected until the presidential election is over.

Expressed or implied, a marked revival within the next few weeks is predicted by the most cautious business men in the country because of the inferential belief that Judge Taft will be elected on Nov. 3. Recent accounts of the Iron trade show that the gain of the early summer is being held; bank clearings and railway gross earnings tell a similar story. To every one the evidence is unmistakable that If the election of Judge Taft was now placed beyond peradventure business would take on an immediate boom. For this reason masterful minds everywhere in industrial and commercial activities are bending every energy for the election of Taft.

Depositors Safe.

Congressmen and others will be interested to note that, although thirteen banks and trust companies closed their doors in consequence of the October panic, not one of the 51,000 depositors will lose a dollar. Some of these institutions had been wickedly mismanaged, but in every case the men responsible have been expelled, some indicted, and some have committed suicide. It hardly looks in these circumstances as if we needed federal guarantee of national bank deposits. If that were provided, as the Democrats. propose, one great agency for holding bank officers up to a proper sense of adividual responsibility for the safe and proper conduct of their institutions would be removed. - Boston Transcript.

So far as honorary degrees are conerned. Mr. Bryan is a do tor of laws. Measured by his profession and practice, he is simply a would be tinker of